

THE LIGHTS AND SOUNDS THAT  
GUIDE THE MARINER.

EVERYBODY knows what a lighthouse is, and has a general notion of the devices employed to assist navigators, but there are very few, probably outside of the mariners themselves, who realize the tremendous development of the lighthouse service of the world, and how the complete system of the present day has been brought to its present stage by the application of scientific principles and the results of unceasing investigation.

What a vast advantage has the mariner of to-day with all of the modern aids and appliances to direct his course, over the ancient navigator who had to rely upon the stars, or the chance lights upon dark coasts. The light stations of the world to-day are almost as numerous as the visible stars and planets.

and plants. The employment of lights to guide the navigator may be traced back to the earliest times. Nightly a beacon flamed from the tower of the temple of Apollo, on Mount Leucas, and the Colossus of Rhodes, like the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, upheld a signal light. The real prototype of the modern light towers is the Pharos of Alexandria, erected 285 years before Christ. The Roman conquerors of Britain and France set up light towers along the coasts, but the oldest that exists to the present time is that of Corruña, Spain, built in Trajan's reign, and reconstructed in 1634. The grandest lighthouse in existence is also one of the most ancient—that at the mouth of the Gironde, in the bay of Biscay, built in the reign of Henry IV. The tower is 197 feet high, contains a chapel and a series of galleries beautiful with pilasters and friezes. A new era in the building of lighthouses began with the construction of the wonderful work on the Eddystone rock off Plymouth, England, completed in 1759. There, almost for the first time, was adopted the expedient, now generally employed, of dovetailing, laterally and vertically, the courses of rock which, when covered with hydraulic cement, give absolute solidity to the masonry. Other lighthouses in Great Britain are the Bell Rock, with a tower 100 feet high; the Berryerree Rock, off the coast of Scotland, which cost nearly half a million dollars; and the Bishop of Dover, 145 feet high.

There are now about 6500 light stations in the world, of which 1400 are in America. Even Oceania has over 800, and Africa 230. The lighthouse establishment in the United States, which is a hundred years old, has cost upwards of \$100,000,000, including maintenance, and the average annual appropriation now is at \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. The patriarch of the lighthouses in this country is that on Little Brewster Island, in Buzzard's Harbor, erected in 1715 by the General Court of the province of Massachusetts Bay. The expense of operating it was paid out of tonnage dues. When the United States took charge of the establishment in 1789 there were eight lighthouses on the Atlantic coast. To-day there are thousands of them, and beacons light.

lighthouse and  
started in 1846 the lighthouses  
were either conical towers of rubble  
stone masonry or wooden frame towers  
supported on top of the keep's house.  
In 1947 the construction of six light-  
houses was ordered by General  
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gineers of the army. They adopted  
the same principle and made any  
tower with a 10 m. foundation and  
frame were built on the best  
material available over all the  
coast and by the phy-

tion is a pier of thirty screw piles, intended to protect the structure from ice. In some instances it is necessary to use iron foot plates, through which the piles pass into the sand and mud. An illustration of this manner of construction is the lighthouse on Seabrook Key, Fla., built by General George Meade, when he was a lieutenant of engineers. It stands in eight feet of water, shows a light 140 feet above water,



THOMAS E. LIGHTHOUSE, DAMPTON ROADS, VA

with a range of twenty staine miles. The foundation piles, of twelve-inch wrought iron, rest centrally on iron disks eight feet in diameter and penetrate the rock ten feet. The piles stand at the centre and angles of an octagon which is fifty-six feet across, and are braced together by iron ties. The frame work of hollow iron shafts rises in six section, pyramidal in shape. The keeper's dwelling is in the second section, and is of boiler iron, lined with wood. The cost of the structure, with illuminating apparatus, was \$120,000.

An excellent specimen of the screw pile river or harbor lighthouse is that in the Thimble shoal, off the entrance to Hampton Roads. Another kind of lighthouse is the iron tower which is built on a dry foundation like that at Cape Canaveral, Fla., 150 feet high. Then there are the iron skeleton towers which are used on land, and cost

storms. One now anchored off the coast of Ireland was picked up there six weeks after it had been wrecked from its place in New York Harbor. Buoys are made of iron or wood, and are called nunoon or lee buoys, according to their shape, and are painted and numbered so as to speak a silent language to the navigator which will tell him whether to go on the left hand or right hand of channels, to keep away from wrecks, or when to turn a corner or rounding point.

The illumination of lighthouses is a problem which has taxed the ingenuity of the lighthouse officials and improvements made have been as great as those in the structures themselves. There is a tremendous contrast between the lights employed to-day and the braziers, containing holes of pitch and oakum, which were burned on the coast of Massachusetts in 1078, or the tall candles used in the original lighthouse on Brewster Island. The magnifying and reflecting lantern of 1812 was an advance on the primitive system, and this was replaced in 1862 by the lensed apparatus, the use of lenses instead of reflectors. This was a great advance. In some cases lighthouses near cities have been illuminated with gas from the city gas works, or from gas tanks in the lighthouses themselves. Electricity has been employed to a considerable extent for illuminating purposes.

Numerous experiments have been made with illuminants to determine the penetrative power of their lights, but in fog all lights are useless, and hence other means have to be employed to take the place of lights in heavy weather. The invention and application of fog signals constitute a very interesting branch of the light-house service. Of the devices employed may be mentioned guns, guns, rockets, sirens, trumpets, steam whistles, bell buoys, whistling buoys, and bells struck by machinery. Gong bells struck by machinery. Gong bells struck by machinery. Gong bells struck by machinery.

One erected in 1850 on Paris Island, S. C., which is the most economical

Sound signals are oftentimes very deceptive, and subject to aberrations, according to the state of the atmosphere, and implicit reliance on them has frequently led to disasters. This matter has been the subject of labor-saving scientific investigation.



FIRST ORDER LIGHTHOUSE, AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Sometimes it is almost impossible to tell by the ear the direction from which a sound comes. Different contrivances have been invented to correct the mistakes to which human powers of audition are susceptible. Some of these are very ingenious, but it is without the scope of this article to enter upon a description of the various inventions.

The lighthouse establishment of the United States is under the control of the Treasury Department, and the Secretary of the Treasury is ex-officio President of the Board, of which the Chairman is generally a rear admiral. Among the members of the board are two officers of the navy, two officers of the corps of engineers, two civilians of scientific attainments, and an officer of the navy and an officer of the engineers as Secretaries. There are sixteen lighthouse districts, in each of which there is an officer of the navy as inspector and an officer of the engineers as lighthouse engineer.

The keepers of lighthouses were appointed by the earlier Presidents, but, as they became more numerous, nominations were made by collectors of customs, and the appointments made by the Secretary of the Treasury. The nominations are, however, always to be passed upon by the Lighthouse Board, and an examination by an inspector generally precedes the final appointment. The salaries are very small, considering the nature of the service rendered, and its importance. The compensation of keepers ranges from \$100 to \$1000 per year. The keeper must be between eighteen and fifty years of age, and possess of a knowledge of reading, writing, and accounts, and have some mechanical ability. They are furnished with quarters for themselves, and in certain cases for their families, and with fuel and rations. As a lighthouse keeper naturally has a good deal of time on his hands, he is supplied with a library of instructing and entertaining books, containing about fifty volumes. At regular intervals this library is exchanged for another and forwarded to the next station. The Lighthouse Board has nearly 600 of such libraries in circulation. The first regularly appointed lighthouse keeper in this country was George Worthington, who was keeper of the Lighthouse on Little Brewster Island, in 1796, and held the post for nearly

### Cash and Cycle Combined.

Several weeks ago the cycle helmet made its appearance in London. The occupant of the vehicle had the



A NEW YORKER'S WONDERFUL  
COLLECTION OF TOWELS.

They Number More Than 1300, and  
Were Gathered From All Parts of  
the World.

NE New Yorker has made towels a fad, and he has gathered from all parts of the world an unparalleled assortment of them. Benjamin B. Davenport, a lawyer, better known as the publisher of several books, is the possessor of this unique collection, and at his home at Ashbury Park he proudly displays his store of the towels of all nations, which number 1312.

Mr. Davenport has been engaged for twenty years in the amassing of this bizarre exhibit, which includes towels of cotton, wool, linen and silk. He has been ably assisted by many of his friends. To the acquaintances departing for distant lands Davenport has been wont to say: "Send me a towel from Malagascar," or "While you are in Patagonia, pick me up one of the native towels."

of the twelve towels. By far the greater part of the collection was picked up in the hotels of the United States by Mr. Davenport and personally. They vary in size and texture. A thin, sleazy cotton rag, through which one might read a newspaper, bears the startling legend indelibly stamped across its limp surface: "Stolen from the Occidental (sic) Hotel, Leadville, Colorado." It is evident that the miners had formed the habit of carrying off the towels to use as shirt fronts.

In contrast to this economical rag there is a roller towel thirty feet in length, secured in a Illinois hotel wash-room. It was what the porter who sold it to the collector called "the house towel." Towels of various

One set of seven towels, of varying thickness and texture, including a genuine Turkish article that looks like forty cents' worth of tripe, recalls the luxury of a local bath house.

A square section of jute bagging, once as used to cover cotton bales, was considered quite the thing in a hostelry on the banks of the Yazoo River. A real curiosity in itself and an indelible affair found in the composition-room of a Pennsylvania weekly newspaper. It was "the office towel."

There are towels of softest damask with daintily embroidered initials that call up romantic visions, and there is a scot of mammy cloth brought home from Cairo, which might once have been used to dry the moisture from the fair skin of Pharaoh's daughter, or possibly have been tucked about the chin of the infant Moses.

There are towels that are as small as napkins, and towels that would answer for bedspreads. Some are as soft to the touch as the fluffy down of the eider swan, and others could make the coarsest horse-ragish upon.

There are dainty French towels and heavy, square German towels, soft Italian towels that give forth a faint odor of garlic; cold, heavily fringed towels that come from England; a Scotch towel that is made of tweed; an Irish towel of unbleached linen that will take off the cuticle as if it were made of emery paper; towels from the South Sea islands that are not towels, but are cocoa mats, carefully dressed chamois-skin which come from the Alps, a jeans towel from the Indians; a homespun towel from Kentucky; a Japanese towel of flume paper, and a heavy silk towel once owned by Adeline Patti.

was George  
 keeper of the  
 water laund  
 owned by Melina Patti.  
 Then there are common towels of  
 no particular individuality, that are  
 in the collection, because they were  
 known to have been last used by some  
 celebrity or because there is a tale of  
 adventure, romance or sentiment con-  
 nected with their acquisition. Mr.  
 Harpazette's conscience is never  
 troubled when he contemplates his  
 treasures. Very few of them were  
 accidentally packed into his bag, ag-  
 ain to the conscience of the porter  
 and chambermaids who are in the  
 complicity that is a part of every  
 such of the towels is due to the  
 sentimental and a certain  
 history of each set.

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GUIDE THE MARINER.

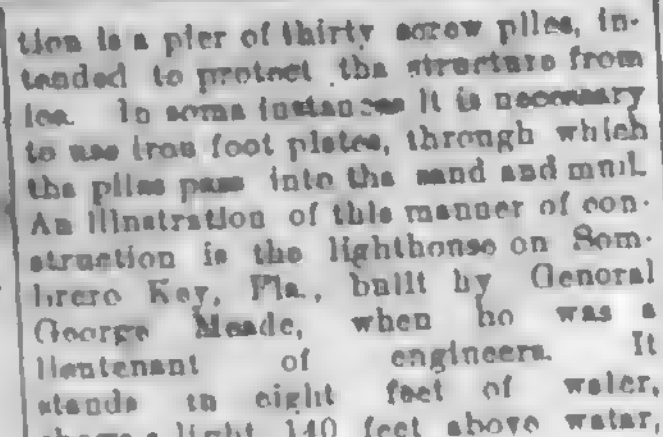
EVERYBODY knows what a light-brown man, and has a general notion of the devoted employment to assist navigators, but there are very few, probably outside of the mariners themselves, who realize the tremendous involvement of the light man service of the world, and how the complete system of the present day has been brought to its present stage by the application of scientific principles and the results of intensive investigation.

What a vast advantage has the mariner of to-day with all of the modern aids and appliances to direct his course, over the ancient navigator who had to rely upon the stars, or the chance lights upon dark coasts. The light stations of the world to-day are almost as numerous as the visible stars and planets.

The employment of lights to guide the navigator may be traced back to the earliest times. Nightly a beacon flamed from the tower of the temple of Apollo, on Mount Lencas, and the Colossus of Rhodes, like the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, upheld a signal light. The real prototype of the modern light towers is the Pharos of Alexandria, erected 285 years before Christ. The Roman conquerors of Britain and France set up light towers along the coasts, but the oldest that exists to the present time is that of Corruña, Spain, built in Trajan's reign, and reconstructed in 1634. The grandest lighthouse in existence is also one of the most ancient—that at the mouth of the Gironde, in the Bay of Biscay, built in the reign of Henry IV. The tower is 197 feet high, contains a chapel and a series of galleries scaffolded with pilasters and friezes. A new era in the building of lighthouses began with the construction of the wonderful work on the Eddystone rock off Plymouth, England, completed in 1750. There, almost for the first time, was adopted the apartment, now generally employed, of dovetailing, laterally and vertically, the courses of rock which, when covered with hydraulic cement, gave absolute solidity to the masonry. Other lighthouses in Great Britain are the Bell Rock, with a tower 100 feet high, the Skerryvore Rock, off the coast of Scotland, which cost nearly half a million dollars; and the Bishop's Cleeve, off Scilly, 145 feet high.

There are now about 4000 light stations in the world, of which 1400 are in America. Even Oceania has over 800, and Africa 529. The light-house establishment in the United States, which is a hundred years old, has cost upwards of \$100,000,000, including maintenance, and the average annual appropriation now is from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. The patriarch of the light-houses in this country is at Little Brewster island, in Boston Harbor, erected in 1716 by the General Court of the province of Massachusetts Bay. The expense of operating it were paid out of the tonnage due. When the United States took charge of the establishment in 1789 there were eight light-houses on the Atlantic coast. To-day there are thousands of light-houses and beacon lights.

Previous to 1940 the lighthouses were either masonry towers of rubble stone masonry or wooden frame towers on top of the keeper's house. In 1947 the construction of six light-towers was ordered by Congress and executed by the topographical engineers of the army. They adopted the pile system for the foundation and frame work. It has required the best engineering skill to overcome all the physical problems and to construct

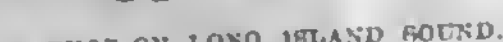


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THIMBLE LIGHTHOUSE, HAMPTON ROADS, VA.

with a range of twenty statute miles. The foundation piles, of twelve-inch wrought iron, rest centrally on iron disks eight feet in diameter and penetrate the rock two feet. The piles stand at the centre and angles of an octagon which is fifty-six feet across, and are braced together by iron ties. The frame work of hollow iron shafts rises in six section, pyramidal in shape. The keeper's dwelling is in the second section, and is of boiler iron, lined with wood. The cost of the structure, with illuminating apparatus, was \$120,000.

An excellent specimen of the screw pile river or harbor lighthouse is that in the Thimble shoal, off the entrance to Hampton Roads. Another kind of lighthouse is the iron tower which is built on a dry foundation like that at Cape Canaveral, Fla., 160 feet high. There are the iron skeleton towers which are on land, and com-



which are sometimes used in lightships are adapted to harbors and short channels because the effective range of the sound they emit is under 600 yards. The use of cannon has been superseded to a large extent by other appliances, except as signals of distress. Rockets, charged with gun cotton, exploded at a height any, of 1000 feet, make a noise audible at a distance of twenty-five miles. Bells weighing from 500 to 3000 pounds are used at many of the light stations. They are operated by clockwork, but are not considered as efficient signals on the sea coast, where the sound is drowned by the noise of the surf. The whistling buoy is a curious and noisy contrivance which generally makes itself heard. It consists of a iron pear-shaped bulb, twelve feet wide as its largest part, and sticking up twelve feet out of the water. At the thirty-two foot long runs thirty feet under the control of the Lighthouse Board, one lamp located in the light off Southwest Pass. The great difficulty is to keep these vessels stationary. Some are moored in the harbor and furnished with powerful magnets and compasses, in spite of which they are frequently run aground by means of gales. As these boats cost upwards of \$10,000 each, and are very expensive to maintain, it is desirable to have a more permanent and reliable system of navigation. The use of buoys is a very important one, and the Lighthouse Board is constantly engaged in improving the system.

The number of people who have been killed in the past few years has been increasing steadily. The number of people who have been killed in the past few years has been increasing steadily.

storms. One now anchored off the coast of Ireland was picked up there six weeks after it had been wrecked on its place in New York Harbor. Buoys are made of iron or wood, and are called sunken or ice buoys, according to their shape, and are painted and numbered so as to speak a silent language to the navigator which will tell him whether to go on the left hand or right hand of channels, to keep away from wrecks, or when he is in the proper turning point.

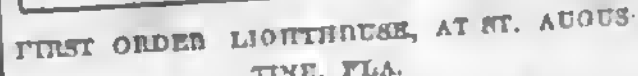
The illumination of lighthouses is a problem which has taxed the ingenuity of the lighthouse officials and improvements made have been as great as those in the structures themselves. There is a tremendous contrast between the lights employed to-day and the braziers, containing bales of pitch and oakum, which were burned on the coast of Massachusetts in 1673, or the tallow candles used in the original lighthouse on Browster Island. The magnifying and reflecting lantern of 1812 was an advance on the primitive system, and this was replaced in 1862 by the lensular apparatus, the use of lenses instead of reflectors. This was a great advance. In some cases lighthouses near cities have been illuminated with gas from the city gas works, or from gas tanks in the lighthouses themselves. Electricity has been employed to a considerable extent for illuminating purposes.

Numerous experiments have been made with illuminants to determine the penetrative power of their lights, and in fog all lights are useless, and hence other means have to be employed to take the place of lights in heavy weather. The invention constitutes a new and important application of fog signals, and a very interesting branch of the light-house service. Of the devices employed may be mentioned guns, gongs, rockets, sirens, trumpets, steam whistles, bell hoes, whistling, buoys, and bells struck by machinery. Gongs less than those of the other classes. One erected in 1830 on Paris Island, S. C., which is the most economical

structure of its kind, cost only \$12,000 complete, together with the light, which is 120 feet above sea level, and is simply a locomotive headlight, with powerful reflectors. The skeleton tower at Southwest Pass is typical of this kind of structure. There are a number of brick lighthouses like that at St. Augustine, which towers 60 feet above the sea level, and cost \$100,000.

It may happen that a light is required at a point where it is impracticable to put up a lighthouse. In such cases recourse is had to the light buoy. Of these there are about thirty along the Gulf. The transducer of these buoys is caused by the compression of the air in the tube by hydraulic action and its expulsion through a pipe connecting with the whistle. The United States owns about sixty-five of these buoys, which cost about \$7000 apiece. As they can be heard about fifteen miles and make a horrible sound, like the ghosts of the dead, they are not used so much as the deal in the sea shrieking signal. They are not popular with the dwellers on the land, and harbors and rivers use the fog buoys mounted with 800-pound bells which toll when the buoys are rolled about by the motion of the water. Steam fog whistle, similar to the one used on locomotives, and locomotive whistles are also employed on the coast. Of a similar nature are the trumpets and sirens. The largest of the former is an enormous instrument mounted on a buoy, and with a mouth thirty-six inches wide. It is used in a reservoir and driven up and down through the water against a piston steel rod and a piston valve which may be raised or lowered a distance of ten miles. The steam is driven up through the piston rod and the piston is able to take up and give out a blast of air. It is used in the harbor of San Francisco, and is heard to a distance of ten miles. It is used in the harbor of San Francisco, and is heard to a distance of ten miles.

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The keepers of lighthouses were appointed by the chief Presidents, but, as they became more numerous, nominations were made by collectors of customs, and the appointments made by the Secretary of the Treasury. The nominations are, however, always to be passed upon by the Lighthouse Board, and an examination by an inspector or generally precedes the final appointment. The salaries are very small, considering the nature of the service rendered, and its importance. The compensation of keepers ranges from \$100 to \$1000 per year. The keeper must be between eighteen and fifty years of age, and possessed of knowledge of reading, writing and accounts, and have some medical ability. They are furnished with quarters for themselves, and in certain cases for their families, and with fuel and rations. As a lighthouse keeper naturally has a good deal of time on his hands, he is supplied with a library of interesting and entertaining books, containing about fifty volumes. At regular intervals this library is exchanged for another and forwarded to the next station. The Lighthouse Board has nearly 600 of such libraries in circulation. The first regularly appointed lighthouse keeper in this country was George Brewster, who was keeper of the Lighthouse on Little Brewster Island in 1716 at \$250 per year.

Several weeks ago the cycle lion-  
son made its appearance in London.  
The occupant of the vehicle had the



appearance of being a foreigner, but in his movements he seemed to know the city well. His rebelt, as a broad man, body on three pounds at the time, was propelled by two back legs, one to frut and one behind. The front man, of a small, stout, but with helped the progress, and the last leg, also many over the rough pavement at a pace of nearly eight miles an hour.

Two gentlemen were making the  
wells, and third a Jew, a  
monetary director, and  
they were needed as witnesses. The  
first he makes a statement in  
the month of the year.  
Others of these witnesses have  
been named in the Court and it  
is noted that a large number of  
the witnesses have stated to find  
blame in the court.

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They Number More Than 1300, and  
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owned by Adeline Facer.

Then there are common towels of no particular individuality, that are in the collection, because they were known to have been last used by some celebrity or because there is a tale of adventure, romance or sentiment connected with their acquisition. Mr. Davinport's conscience is never troubled when he contemplates his treasures. Very few of them were accidentally packed into his baggage. As to the connoisseurs of the portraits and chambermaids who assisted in the compilation—that is another story. Each of the towels is duly tagged and numbered and a catalogue gives the history of each article. —New York World.

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# J. A. SHARP & CO.

—Have Established a First-class—  
**Harness and Saddlery**  
**Store and Shop,**

—AT—  
**MARLINTON, W. VA.**  
 Something that has been needed  
 in this county for years.  
 They carry a complete line of  
**HARNESS, SADDLES, COL-  
 LARS, HARDWARE, and  
 TRIMMINGS.**

Both Factory and Handmade.  
 At Rockbottom Prices.

**ALSO,**  
**THE UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT.**  
 Is fitted out with a complete stock  
 of latest and best designs, and  
 coffins can be furnished on short-  
 est notice.

Successors of G. F. Crum-  
 mett, who is employed by the firm.

**L. C. BARTLETT,**

**PAINTER,**  
 PAPER HANGING,  
**FRESKO WORK.**

**SIGN PAINTER.**  
 GREEN BANK, WEST VIRGINIA.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

**BLACKSMITHING**  
 AND  
**Wagon Repairs.**

**C. Z. HEVNER.**

**MARLINTON, W. VA.**  
 Shops situated at the Junction  
 of Main Street and Dwyer Ave-  
 nue, opposite the postoffice.

**C. B. SWECKER**

**General Auctioneer**  
 and Real Estate Agent.  
 Real Estate, Mineral and Timber Land,  
 Farms and Town Lots a specialty. 21  
 years in the business. Correspondence  
 solicited. References furnished.  
 Postoffice—Dunsmuir, W. Va., or Al-  
 exander, W. Va.

**M. F. GIESEY,**

**Architect and Superintendent,**  
 Room 10, Reilly Block,  
 Wheeling, W. Va.

**For Sale.**

I wish to sell my farm 34 miles  
 from Marlinton on Greenbrier River,  
 in this County. This farm is well  
 adapted to farming or grazing.  
 About 50 acres improved and  
 about 270 acres unimproved; a  
 greater part of this is finely timber-  
 ed with oak and hickory.  
 Title indisputable. Price and  
 terms reasonable. A good bargain  
 offered. For further particulars  
 ask on or address I. H. HART,  
 Marlinton, W. Va.

**Money Needed.**

All persons indebted to me will  
 please call at once and settle.  
 Your account is right and you will  
 be relieved of a great burden and  
 save the expense of a long and  
 tedious lawsuit. I am a lawyer and  
 can prove my claim. Yours truly,  
 J. H. HART.

**Notice.**

All persons having claims against  
 the estate of J. H. HART, deceased,  
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All persons having claims against  
 the estate of J. H. HART, deceased,  
 are notified to present them to the  
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\$10.00 (Size of Camera 6 1/2 x 4 1/2 in.)  
 (Size of Picture 4 x 6 in.)



The...  
**Folding**  
**KODAK**  
**Junior.**  
 A practical camera with which a mere novice can  
 readily learn to make the best photographs.  
 Fully equipped for hand or tripod work.  
 Adapted to roll film and glass plates; reversible  
 finder with focusing plate; ground glass for  
 fine focusing; improved shutter; tripod sockets  
 for vertical or horizontal views. Self contained  
 when closed; handsomely finished and covered  
 with leather.  
 Price, with double photo holder,  
 developing and printing outfit,  
 full outfit for the amateur (not listed).  
 EASTMAN KODAK CO.  
 Rochester, N. Y.

**G. C. AMLUNG,**

**FASHIONABLE**

**BOOT AND SHOEMAKER**

**EDRAY, W. VA.**

All work guaranteed as to workman-  
 ship, fit and leather.  
 Mending neatly done.  
 Give me a call.

**MARLINTON HOUSE.**

Located near Court House.

**Terms.**

per day . . . . 1.00  
 per meal . . . . 25  
 lodging . . . . 25

Good accommodations for horses  
 at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or  
 month.

**C. A. YEAGER, Proprietor.**

**FEED, LIVERY**

—AND—  
**SALE STABLES.**

**First-Rate Teams and Saddle-  
 Horses Provided.**

Horses for Sale and Hire.

**SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR  
 STALLIONS.**

A limited number of Horses boarded.

All persons having horses to trade  
 are invited to call. Young horses brok-  
 en to ride or work.

**J. H. G. WILSON,**

**Marlinton W. Va.**

**FIRE FIRE**

Insure against loss in the

**Peabody Insurance Co.,**

**WHEELING, W. Va.**

Incorporated March, 1869.

Cash Capital \$100,000.00.

**N. C. McNEIL,**

**MARLINTON W. VA.**

**In**

**Poor**

**Health**

means so much more than  
 you imagine—serious and  
 fatal diseases result from  
 trifling ailments neglected.  
 Don't play with Nature's  
 greatest gift—health.

**Brown's**

**Iron**

**Bitters**

**It Cures**

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver  
 Troubles,  
 Rheumatism, Headache,  
 Constipation, Bad Blood,  
 Malaria, Nervous ailments,  
 Women's complaints.

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**Attention Confederates.**

All Confederate Camps and ex-  
 Confederates in this State, will  
 please take notice, that a list of  
 such Camps and individual Con-  
 federates will be held under the  
 auspices of Stonewall Jackson  
 Camp C. V. in Charleston, Kan-  
 awha county, W. Va.,

**ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 24,**

For the purpose of discussing and  
 maturing plans for the establish-  
 ment of a "HOME" in this State  
 for helpless and homeless Confed-  
 erate Veterans.

Without more formal or further  
 notice, all Confederate Camps in  
 the State are requested to send  
 representatives to this meeting,  
 and all individual Confederates are  
 requested to attend, or that they  
 will get together in counties where  
 there is no regular organization and  
 send representatives, so that every  
 county in the State will be repre-  
 sented.

All the newspapers in the State  
 are requested to devote enough of  
 their time and space to publish this  
 notice until the day of meeting and  
 to call attention to it editorially.

Let there be a full attention to  
 inaugurate this worthy and chari-  
 table work for our helpless comrades,  
 on a sure and permanent founda-  
 tion.

**S. S. GREEN, COMMANDER.**  
 and Chairman Executive Com-  
 mittee.

**A Fatal Shooting.**

A young Mr. Riddle and two other  
 gentlemen of Franklin, W. Va.,  
 were out from town a short distance  
 hunting, the day before Christmas,  
 and while creeping through some  
 very thick under brush, a Winchester  
 rifle in the hands of the gentle-  
 man nearest to Mr. Riddle caught  
 on a branch and was discharged.  
 The ball entered Mr. Riddle's head  
 just behind the ear, tearing a large  
 hole clear through his head, killing  
 him instantly. This was indeed a  
 sad accident, and the two young  
 men, when they saw what had been  
 done, were wild with grief.—High-  
 land Recorder.

**Wanted - A Reliable Boy.**

In every city and town to send  
 his name and address on a postal  
 card, if able to devote a few hours  
 in special work for us in his local-  
 ity. No canvassing. Experience  
 not required, simple energy and  
 faithfulness. Good remuneration.  
 Name one or more references.  
 Address **COBBETT & CO., 723**  
**SANSON STREET, PHILADELPHIA,**  
**PA.**

The Man, of Alderson, will be-  
 gin publication anew this week  
 under the auspices of a reliable  
 publisher. Mr. A. O. Houston  
 will be the editor, we are informed,  
 with S. A. Houston as proprietor,  
 and H. P. Mohler publisher. The  
 Man made things warm last fall,  
 and no doubt will help to thaw out  
 the snow-bank in which the  
 Watchman's candidates were en-  
 tombed on November 6th. It's  
 mighty rough sledding for the party  
 that gets in its way.—Rome-  
 verle News.

**J. D. PULLIN & CO**

—RETAIL—

**Marlinton Grocery**

—HOUSE—

The only store in the county mak-  
 ing Groceries a Specialty.

Come to us for what you want to  
 eat, and lay in your season's  
 supplies.

All our stock is fresh and good  
 and you will find goods to  
 your own advantage.

Our Five and Ten cent counters  
 are great attractions.

Remember that we mean to give  
 the public the means of buying  
 everything in the grocery  
 line. Orders from a dis-  
 tance given special  
 attention.

All country produce taken

**J. D. PULLIN & CO**

**Lightning Hot Drops—**  
 What a Fugate Name!  
 Very True, but a Little Bit False.  
 Sold Everywhere Every Day—  
 Without Really Doing It.

# What is **CASTORIA**

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants  
 and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor  
 other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute  
 for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil.  
 It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by  
 Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays  
 feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Gurd,  
 cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves  
 teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency.  
 Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach  
 and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Cas-  
 toria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

**Castoria.**

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for chil-  
 dren. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its  
 good effect upon their children."  
 Dr. O. C. Osmond,  
 Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of  
 which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not  
 far distant when mothers will consider the real  
 interest of their children, and use Castoria in-  
 stead of the various quack nostrums which are  
 destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium,  
 morphine, soothing syrup and other harmful  
 agents down their throats, thereby sending  
 them to premature graves."  
 Dr. J. F. Kitchin,  
 Coxsack, Ark.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that  
 I recommend it as superior to any prescription  
 known to me."  
 Dr. A. A. Sawyer, M. D.,  
 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's depart-  
 ment have spoken highly of their experi-  
 ence in their outside practice with Castoria,  
 and although we only have among our  
 medical supplies what is known as regular  
 product, yet we are free to confess that the  
 merits of Castoria has won us to look with  
 favor upon it."  
 UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,  
 Boston, Mass.

**The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.**

# New Goods New Prices!

—IT IS HARD TO KEEP—

A Stock of Goods fully up in the town of Marlinton, as goods do not lie  
 on our shelves long, but we have taken a fresh, strong, start  
 and have put in the

**BEST AND FRESHEST STOCK**

Brought into this county this year, and the most complete stock I have  
 ever handled in my mercantile experience.

**I GUARANTEE MY PRICES AS LOW OR LOWER**

**THAN ANY IN THE COUNTY.**

—EVERYTHING YOU WANT IN—

**Dry Goods, Groceries,**  
**CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES,**  
**GEN'L MERCHANDISE.**

A Suit of Clothes and a heavier hat at less than you ever purchased them.

**GREAT BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.**

Remember the place—the big store of Marlinton.

**S. W. HOLT.**

**IT TICKLES YOU**

**THE INSTANT RELIEF YOU GET FROM**

**LIGHTNING**

**HOT DROPS.**

**CURES** Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Flux,  
 Cholera Morbus, Hæmorrhoids, Chills, etc.

**HEALS** Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scalds, etc.

**BREAKS UP** Bad Colds, La Grippe, Influenza,  
 Croup, Sore Throat, etc.

**SMELLS GOOD, TASTES GOOD.**

Sold Everywhere at 25c and 50c per Bottle. No Refund, No Pay.

**HERB MEDICINE CO. (Incorporated in W. Va.) SPRINGFIELD, O.**

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